—December 28, 1850.

Despatched by — Jardine, Matheson & Co. / Holliday, Wise & Co.

Owners. — . Camajee & Co. / Matheson & Co. / M. Lungrana. / , Sons & Co. / & Co. / Co. / Heard & Co. / owman & Co. / Co.

for Hongkong. / „ Hongkong. / „ New York. (At Woosung)

THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Vol. I. No. 23. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 4th JANUARY, 1851. Price, 15 Dollars per Annum.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE *SIR GEORGE POLLOCK*, Captain Withers, will have immediate despatch. For Freight apply to—

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 20th December, 1850.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea risk.	Harbour risk.
Canton Insurance Office,	Drs. 100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	„ 25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned as General and Commission Merchants at Shanghae in China, under the firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co. has this day terminated by effluxion of time, and is accordingly dissolved.

Dated this Thirty-first day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty.

THOS. RIPLEY.
CHAS. SHAW.

THE Firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co., having terminated yesterday, I have taken into Partnership Mr. JOSEPH BLAND, (Nephew of Mr. Thos. Ripley), to continue the business as General and Commission Merchants from this date under the firm of SHAW, BLAND & Co.

CHAS. SHAW.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS, as Merchant & Agent, heretofore conducted in this place, by Mr. FAZULBHOY GOOLAMHOOSUN, in his own name, will from this date be continued by him under the designation of our firm

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a PARTNERSHIP, for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, from this date.

GEORGE ROGERS HALL, A.B.; M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.; M.R.C.S.E.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

NOTICE.

THE practical instructions for the "*Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang*" published in our No. 3, of 17th ultimo, will be reprinted very shortly, in the form of a Pamphlet, price 10 cents each copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 27th September, 1850.

CHINA BRANCH OF *THE ORIENTAL BANK.*

LOCAL BUSINESS.—The Bank receives Money in Deposit as follows:—

1. For 3 Months certain, bearing Interest at 3 per cent per annum.
2. For 6 Months certain, bearing Interest at 4 per cent per annum.
3. For 1 Year certain, repayable on 3 Months' notice, at 6 per cent per annum.
4. In Current Account, withdrawable on demand in Sums of 10 dollars and upwards.

Current Accounts are kept in Spanish Dollars, balanced Half Yearly, bear no Interest, and are subject to the following Commissions, viz:—

—When the amount turned over during the Half Year is under 2,000 dollars, a Half-yearly Charge of 5 dollars will be made.

Do. do. do. 25,000 dollars, ½ per cent on the amount.

The rate of Commission when the amount turned over exceeds 25,000 dollars, will be fixed by special agreement.

Inoperative Accounts will be subject to an Annual Charge on the balance at the above rates.

The Bank issues Notes payable on demand, and grants Bank Post Bills at Three Days' sight free of charge.

The Bank grants Loans and Cash Accounts upon various approved Securities, and discounts approved Bills and Promissory Notes not having a longer period than 3 months to run.

EXCHANGE.—The Bank receives Tenders for the purchase of Bills on England and India, and sells its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London at One Day's to Six Months' sight, and on the National Bank of Scotland and Provincial Bank of Ireland at Short sight; also on the Three Presidences of India, and on Ceylon and Singapore, at Three Days' to Sixty Days' sight.

Information more in detail will be given at the Bank's Offices here, in Canton, and Shanghae.

Hongkong Office.
CHARLES J. F. STUART, *Manager.*
SAM. GRAY, *Accountant.*
FREDERICK TOZER, *Deputy Accountant.*

Canton Sub-Branch.
ARCHd. DUNLOP, *Manager.*
PATRICK CAMPBELL, *Accountant.*

Shanghae Sub-Branch.
EDWARD LANGLEY, *Manager.*
BERNARD E. HANCOCK, *Acting Accountant.*

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES J. F. STUART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ADVERTISMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *via du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned—
Fine BEEF, and MUTTON.
HAMS,
Salted OX and SHEEP'S TONGUES.
Preserved POTATOES.
Split PEAS.
Fresh SALMON, in 4lb Tins.
Salt BEEF and PORK, in Cask and Tierce of superior quality.
Fine American & Port Phillip FLOUR, quite new.
Superior BUTTER, in 16lb Kegs.
Sir Wm. Burnett's Patent DISINFECTING FLUID.
One large MEDICINE CHEST, complete.
An assortment of STATIONERY, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, November 21st, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY the undersigned—
Superior Chedder & Berkley CHEESE, quite new.
Smyrna FIGS.
Persian CARPETS or RUGS.
3 very superior FOWLING PIECES, by Williams & Powell.
ALSO,
Patent SHOT BELTS,
POWDER FLASKS.
PERCUSSION CAPS.
And 1 pair BOAT'S DAVIDTS, &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 5th December, 1850.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned—
Abbott's PALE ALE, in Hogsheads.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 27th November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—
GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, SHERRY, PORT, } Superior Wines.
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

PRESENT PRICES OF PROVISIONS SUPPLIED AT THE SHANGHAE MARKET.

Shanghae, *4th January*, 1851.

Fresh Beef,	₱ Dollar,	14 lb
Mutton,	„	11 „
Veal,	„	12 „
Lamb,	„	12 „
Pork,	₱ catty,	120 Cash
Kids,	₱ Dollar, each.	
Fish,	₱ catty,	80 to 100 Cash
Shrimps,	„	100 „
Eggs,	each,	6 „
Chinese Bacon,	₱ catty,	120 „
Ham,	„	300 „
Wild Geese,		none „
Pheasants,	brace,	500 „
Wild Ducks,	„	500 „
Hares,	„	600 „
Woodcocks,	each,	400 to 500 „
Quails,	„	70 to 80 „
Teal,	₱ pair,	400 „
Wild Pigeons,	each,	80 „
Fowls,	₱ catty,	125 to 130 „
Ducks,	„	110 to 120 „
Geese,	each, Drs.	1 to 1½
Fat Sheep,	„ „	4 to 5
Vegetables, (assorted)	₱ catty,	12 to 20 Cash
Oranges,	„	50 „
Pears,	„	30 „
Pomegranates,	„	30 „
Cumquats,	„	60 „
Dates, fresh	„	180 „
Walnuts, best fresh	„	80 „
Chesnuts,	„	50 „
Flour,	„	36 „
Bread,	12, 2lb-loaves,	Drs. 1.
Biscuit,	₱ lb,	4 to 8 cents.
Sugar, White,	₱ catty,	90 Cash
Brown,	„	84 „
Common,	„	60 „
Pounded Sugar Candy,	₱ lb,	10 cents.
Oils, Te or best ground Nut-oil,	₱ catty,	84 Cash

₱ Dollar, 1,320 good yellow cash (current price.)

(*From the San Francisco Daily Herald,* September 7.)

Norman Assing, "Chief of the China Boys," with a praiseworthy disposition to have justice administered among his subjects in conformity with the laws and by the authorities of their adopted country, appeared this morning before his Honor the Recorder, to complain that Asseck, Arque and Assem had committed an assault upon Ching Ching, during which they had damaged not only his celestial body, but also its cerulean vestment; and to have meted out to them a proper punishment. His Honor was at first somewhat puzzled how to administer the necessary oath to Ching Ching, the complaining witness; but Norman Assing offered to act as interpreter, and performed the ceremony by means of a somewhat lengthy harangue, accompanied with gestures very similar to their hieroglyphics, which was listened to by the Court, the witness and all parties, in mute admiration. By the aid of the same interpreter, the witness unfolded his tale, (we do not mean his long queue,) at the conclusion of which his Honor sentenced the accused trio to a fine of 5 dollars each, and one day's residence among the in-side barbarians of Captain Fallon's lock-up; also to contribute sufficient funds to replace Ching Ching's torn garment; or, in the words of the decision, to robe him "*in statu quo ante bellum.*"

Norman Assing rejoiced at the equitable decision of the Court, and delivered his belligerent subjects into the hands of Captain Beck, with sundry moral maxims for them to reflect upon during their confinement.

PHRASES IN THE SHANGHAE DIALECT.

á pronounced as a in fate.	e pronounced as in met.	o pronounced as in not.
ã „ „ „ far.	eu „ „ „ jeune.(Fr.)	u „ „ „ run.
â „ „ „ fall.	í „ „ e „ me.	ú „ „ „ rule.
a „ „ „ fat.	i „ „ „ pin.	ü „ „ „ une.(Fr.)
	ó „ „ „ no.	

24. This is not a late one, it is an old one.
第个勿是新到个是舊仍个
Ti kó feh sz sing tá kó, sz kieu tsung kó.
This not is new arrived's, is old before 's.

25. Bring a cloth and wipe the table.
擔揩檯布來揩揩檯子
Ta ká tê bú lé, ká ká tê tsz.
Take wipe table cloth come, wipe wipe table.

26. There is no oil in the lamp, it is going out.
燈裡油無沒者要隱快者
Tung li yeu 'm meh tseh, yá yung kwá tseh.
Lamp in oil not not, will extinguish quickly.

27. Put in a new wick and some more oil.
要換一个燈心再加點油化
Yá wé ih kó tung sing, tsé ká tí yeu hoh.
Wish change one piece lamp heart, besides add some oil.

28. Do not spill the oil on the outside.
加油末要當心勿要潑到外頭來
Ká yeu meh, yá tong sing, feh yá peh tá ngá duhr lé.
Adding oil, wish proper heart, not wish spill to outside come.

29 The lamp shade is dirty, wipe it clean.
燈罩上个齷齪要揩揩乾淨
Tung tsá long kó ok tsoh, yá ká ká keun zing.
Lamp shade upon 's dirty, wish wipe wipe dry clean.

30. Wipe it gently, do not break it.
輕輕能揩勿要揩碎之
Kiung kiung nung ká, feh yá ká sé tsz.
Light light manner wipe, not wish wipe break.

31. Have you seen my knife?
我个洋刀儂看見歇否
Ngú kó yáng tá, núng keun kyí hyí vá.
My foreign knife, you look seen or not?

32. I have not seen it.
我勿曾看見歇
Ngú feh zung keun kyí hyih.
I not yet look seen.

33. It is in the small trunk (or box.)
勒拉小箱子裡
Leh lá siá siáng tsz lih.
There small box in.

34. Where is my gold pen?
我个金筆勒拉那裡
Ngú kó kiung pih, leh lá á lih.
My gold pen, there where in?

35. I do not know.
我勿曉得
Ngú feh hiá tuh.
I not know attain. i. e. I dont know.

36. Go and look in the drawer.
抽梯裡尋尋看勒拉否
Tseu ti li, sing zing keu, leh lá vá.
Drawer in search search look, there or not.

37. The drawer is locked.
抽梯鎖拉咾勿好開
Tseu ti sú lá loh, feh há ké.
Drawer locked and not well open.

38. Here, take the key and open it.
那担鑰匙去開
Ná, ta yáh sz chí ké.
Here, take lock key go open.

39. This key does not fit.
第个鑰匙勿對个
Ti kó yáh sz feh té kó.
This lock key not correspond's.

40. You must have injured the lock.
鎖只怕儂開壞之咾
Sú, tseh pó núng ké wá tsz loh.
Lock, only fear you open spoiled.

41. Take it off, and get it repaired.
折下來担去修好之
Tsáh á lé, ta chí sieu há tsz.
Take down come, take go mend well.

42. Bring me a goose quill.
挪一根鵝毛管來
Ná ih kung ngú má kwé lé.
Take one root goose feather tube come.

43. Bring me a sheet of paper and the ink.
挪一張紙咾墨來
Ná ih tsáng tsz loh muh lé.
Take one sheet paper and ink come.

44. Put some ink into the inkstand.
墨壺裡要加點墨化
Muh ú li, yá ká tí muh hoh.
Ink vessel in, wish add some ink.

45. Dont make a noise, I wish to write.
勿要響我要寫字
Feh yá hiáng, ngú yá siá sz.
Not wish noise, I wish write characters.

46. Dont shake the table, I cannot write.
檯子勿要動勿好寫字个
Tê tsz feh yá dúng, feh há siá sz kó.
Table not wish shake, not well write characters.

47. Walk more lightly.
儂脚步跑來輕點
Núng kyáh bú, bá lé kiung tí.
You foot step, walk come light a little.

48. Dont walk so heavily across the floor.
閣板上勿要跑來重來些
Koh ba long, feh yá bá lé tsúng lé sí.
Floor upon, not wish walk come heavy exceedingly.

49. In walking, dont go thump, thump, making a great noise.
走末勿要停鼕停鼕鬧來些
Tsuhr meh, feh yá ting dúng ting dúng ná lé sí.
Walking, not wish bang bang noise very great.

50. Take this note (or letter) to ——.
担第封信到○○○
Ta ti fúng sing tá ——.
Take this letter to ——.

51. Dont stay long, come back quickly.
勿要躭閣就來
Feh yá ta koh, sieu lé.
Not wish tarry, immediately come.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 4th JANUARY, 1851.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke.* Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

MARRIED.—At the British Consulate on the 1st instant, by the Revd. John Hobson, Charles A. Fearon, Esq. to Ellen, second daughter of J. S. Smith, Esq., of Bromley, Kent.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Oct.	Port Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	7th Nov.	Sydney,	13th Oct.
Bombay,	19th Nov.	Amoy,	30th Nov.
Madras,	14th Nov.	Hongkong,	21st Dec.
Singapore,	7th Dec.	Ningpo,	14th Dec.
Penang,	1st Dec.	New York,	15th Oct.
Batavia,	25th Nov.	San Francisco,	8th Nov.
Manila,	2d Dec.	Sdwich. Islands,	4th Nov.

THE NEW YEAR.

The New Year has dawned promisingly upon us. We have squared accounts with A. D. 1850. We start anew in life, we begin a new page of history, we enter upon a year yet unsullied with blots and calamities. How refreshing is such a break in the monotony of life, how beneficial such a fresh starting point in the world's race! How congenial to hope, how provocative of good resolutions is a New Year!

In these our days when events unfold themselves with a rapidity and suddeness that would have startled our steadier slow going forefathers there is something more than ordinary in the anticipative feelings with which we hail a new year. We have seen what a single year *has* brought forth, we have seen a year, aye a month, aye a day crowded with events big with importance which in days of yore would have been spread over a life time. With such precedents before us, and with the nations of the earth in no state of torpor, we hold our breath in anxious suspense. What shall the year 1851 see? what shall its historian have to record? The ceaseless progress of science, the increasing rapidity of communication and facility of locomotion all tend towards an acceleration of life in all its phases. The wonderful activity of the human mind, starting, as it does, from the vantage ground of the labours of all preceding mind, bent as it is in so many million instances, upon the study and elucidation of the properties of physical creation and the application of those properties to the alleviation of human evil and the advancement of our race,—compels us to mingle no slight degree of certainty with our anticipations. We know that at the close of 1851, if we have not to look back with wonder and surprise upon mighty changes and convulsions in nations, we shall have to look upon mightier manifestations of the principles good and evil that are stalking through the earth, upon splendid discoveries in the sciences, and upon the application of those discoveries for the well-being of man. Let no one accuse us of usurping the Prophet's place in writing thus: It is evident on the one hand that we have not attained the *ultimatum* of truth in any of its branches political, forensic or scientific, the law of *finality* evidently cannot yet be applied in the regions of mind and matter. It is evident enough on the other hand that the days of mental slumber are at an end, mind is fully awake and *will* work and will not be hindered; it is evident too that in a degree hitherto unknown, the labours of mind are directed towards the practical, the useful, the beneficial, and that one glimpse of truth, one seeming lucky guess, may as often heretofore, open the door to boundless fields of truth. Thus then with a rich mine only partially, in how small a part! explored, with millions of miners patiently and intensily working, are we wrong in confidently expecting that, year by year stores of rich gold should be brought forth for enriching the sons of men? No! creation so richly endowed, with so many wondrous properties must reveal her long closed secrets, must give up her stores for the use of man. Constituted Lord of the earth at its creation, man is only now awaking to the extent of his dominion. A Beneficent creator is leading him on and pointing how he may make the lightning his messenger and all the elements his servants.

Heartily, then do we wish our readers, a happy new-year.

CIRCULAR.

The annexed translation of an official Letter from His Excellency Woo Keen Chang the officiating Taoutae advising Her Britannic Majesty's Consul of the immediate commencement of three Bridges for the improvement of the land communication with Woosung is sent round for general information.

Her Majesty's Consul has for some time urged upon the Taoutae's attention the expediency of this measure, as greatly calculated to advance the interests of the Mercantile Community, and contribute to the general convenience, and he has much pleasure in making known the result.

British Consulate, Shanghae, 31st December, 1850.

(Signed) Rutherford Alcock,
Consul.

True Copy,
W. Fittock.

To the British and Foreign Community,
Shanghae.

Acting Taoutae Woo Keen Chang.

With reference to the matter of the Bridge you wish built over the stream called the the Se-kew-kong, I have the honor to inform you that I have directed the District Magistrate to depute an officer to arrange with the requisite number of workmen and the neighbouring inhabitants for the erection of three wooden bridges according to the old model; 8 o'clock A.M. to-day is the hour determined upon for commencing the work, and every expedition will be given so as to complete the bridges in about a month from this time, I beg to enclose herewith two plans of the proposed works.

Received 11th month, 25th day, 28th December, 1850.

To R. Alcock, Esquire.

True Translation,
(Signed) W. H. Medhurst.
True Copy,
W. Fittock.

The *Lady Mary Wood*, left Hongkong at 5 P.M. 21st ultimo, and was at anchor four nights during the passage up in consequence of heavy weather. She had on board 720 chests of Opium and 50,000 dollars. She arrived at Woosung on the 29th December 1850.

She brought the English and Indian Mails, with date from London of 24th October and others as stated above.

No news worth extracting.

San Francisco, *6th Nov.*, 1850.

Owing to the prevalence of Cholera, the market is for the present quite inactive; so long as the weather remains favorable there is little fear of the disease raging to the extent that it has done in other parts of the United States. Mining continues very productive, and gold dust is now more plentiful than it has been for many months past. Many people are leaving the country, but their places are rapidly supplied by the overland emigration which this season is immense.

PRICES OF SUNDRIES ON THE ABOVE DATE.

Good Manila Coffee, ...	Drs.	00.21 *a* 00.23	p. lb.
„ „ Cigars, No. 1.	„	35.00 *a* 40.00	p. box
„ „ „ No. 2.	„	25.00 *a* 30.00	p. „
„ „ „ No. 3.	„	no sale.	
China Sugar, No. 1.	„	00.12 *a* 00.14	p. lb.
„ „ No. 2.	„	00.08 *a* 00.10	p. „
Teas,—Good Gunpowder, ...	„	1.25	p. „
„ Imperial, ...	„	1.25	p. „
„ Hyson, ...	„	1.25 *a* 1.40	p. „
„ Young Hyson, ..	„	1.25 *a* 1.50	p. „
„ Oolong, ...	„	1.10 *a* 1.25	p. „
„ Souchong.	„	1.00 *a* 1.25	p. „
Manila Cordage, 2½ *a* 4in....	„	00.25 *a* 00.30	
„ „ small size, ..	„	00.40 *a* 00.45	
Canton Matting,			
4:4 white 40-yards, ..	„	16.00	p. roll
4:4 „ 25-yards, ..	„	11.00 *a* 12.00	p. „
4:4 colrd. 40 yards, ..	„	18.00	p. „
4:4 „ 25-yards, ..	„	12.00 *a* 14.00	p. „
Good China Rice, ...	„	00.04½ *a* 00.05	p. lb.
„ „ Preserves, (6 jars)	„	5.50 *a* 6.00	p. case
„ Lemon Syrup, ...	„	5.00 *a* 6.00	p. doz.
Dried Fruit, ...	„	no sale.	
Camphor-wood Trunks,			
in sets of three, ...	„	45.00 *a* 50.00	p. set
Silks.—None in market.			
Grass-cloth.—Not wanted till spring.			

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

No. 117, Oct. 20th and 21st, 1850.

Decrees and Rescripts.

The first Decree confers promotion and honor upon a number of the civil and military officers of *Shantung* Promontory, for their success in an expedition against some pirates, more than 500 of whom they have captured and killed.

The second Decree also rewards certain military officers on the Mongolian Frontier for similar zeal in the apprehension of daring robbers.

In the third Decree His Majesty anxious that his people should suffer as little as possible from the effects of the procession about to be made to escort the late Emperor's remains to the family tomb, commands that for every *mow* of land trodden down by the cavalcade on their way from Pekin into the *Yih* District, the sum of one mace of silver shall be paid out of the *Chihle* Treasury, to enable the proprietors to purchase young shoots of wheat wherewith to replant the ground. This they could easily do as the blade was just then (the middle of the 9th month) shooting forth from the buried seed.

The fourth Decree calls upon the ministers who are in charge of the road along which His Majesty would travel on the 18th day of the 9th month to escort his father's remains, to be vigilant and watchful, and especially careful that the path prepared for the purpose be not injured by the chariots and horses of the officers and attendants who follow the procession.

The next Decree commands the Viceroy of *Chihle* to publish an Imperial Proclamation setting forth His Majesty's gracious intention to remit the coming year's taxes on the six Districts of *Wanping*, *Leangheang*, *Cho*, *Fangshan*, *Laeshwuy* and *Yih*, as well as those of the present year, as an extraordinary mark of his benevolence and goodness. These are the districts through which the procession of the remains of the late Emperor would pass on their way to the Imperial tombs. They lie in a S.W. direction from the Capital, the furthest, *Yih chow*, being 220 le distant from Peking.

The sixth Decree confirms the appointment of *Kingtih* to the military command of the *Lintsing* division in *Shantung*.

The seventh Decree takes up a complaint made by the Board of War against the Magistrate of *Tungshan Heen* in *Keangsoo*, for presuming, against the form of the statute in such cases provided, to forward to Peking by Government special courier, the application of a military graduate desirous of entering himself for the metropolitan examinations; and His Majesty commands the Governor of *Keangsoo* to ascertain why the Magistrate in question took upon himself thus to put Government to this excessive and unnecessary expenditure.

The last confirms a subordinate appointment in the censorate.

Memorials.

The first Memorial reports to the Emperor a case of forcible transit through one of the Great Wall Barrier Gates on the part of some Mohamedan sheep drovers wearing blue and white turbans, and carrying sticks and swords, in order to avoid payment of the customary duty, and begs His Majesty to direct the Board of Punishments to treat with the utmost rigour so flagrant a case of contempt of authority.

The second Memorial informs His Majesty of the falling in of the roof of one of the pavilion temples in the Imperial Gardens of *Tsinge yuen* whereby the right arm of a colossal statue of Budha has been broken off, and a number of the surrounding idols severely injured, and the Memorialist begs that a competent surveyor may be deputed to examine into the extent of the damage done.

The last Memorial is from a censor advising His Majesty to call upon all his provincial representatives to see the "constant granaries" in every district and departmental town, properly filled up with grain. The primary object of these Government granaries is to provide the people with grain at a reduced and equable price at that particular time of the year when "green has not resolved itself into yellow" or in the intervals between the crops, and during times of scarcity and distress. Then when grain is again abundant and the price low, it has to be purchased into store, to fill the granary for future exigencies. These depositions are therefore called "constant stores."

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—I have got hold of a well written little Chinese Paper on *Early Rising* a translation of which I herewith hand you, and commend the sentiments of the Paper to "all whom it may concern."

The "three glories" referred to in the Proverb are the Sun, Moon and Stars; and the "three hurries" refer to the books to be read, the business to be transacted, and the daily good deeds to be performed.

Translation.

Every day rise early. The poems of the men Tang observe, when at home make it your constant rule to rise early; cherish deep anxiety for the welfare of the nation, and heartily desire the year to be crowned with abundant harvests.

It is important for those who are heads of families to be aware that if they rise early, then which of the children of the family, younger brothers, or domestics will dare lazily to sleep? Each servant will then give attention to his own appropriate business; diligence and economy will predominate, and daily will be the increase of prosperity and affluence. The calculations of each day depend upon the time between three and five o'clock in the morning. Very early in the morning too, all the higher energies of the human system are of doubly increased proportions. During these early hours, in the study of books immense advantages are realized; and during this space of time too, a vast deal may meritoriously be effected. And furthermore, in the family circle all miscellaneous matters should decidedly be arranged early in the day.

The Proverb says,—

Three brilliant glories on the early riser shine
While he who rises late three hurries vex his mind.

Yours, &c.,
SINENSIS.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

REPORT
ON THE
MARITIME TRADE OF CHINA,
AND THE
PROSPECTS OF THE MORE VALUABLE PORTION BEING TRANSFERRED TO FOREIGN BOTTOMS.

With the Polynesian Archipelago, in connection with the Dutch, Spanish, and English colonies, a large trade is known to be carried on by the Chinese, although the amount is variously estimated by different authorities. The exports from China to Singapore alone in 1844, according to official returns, amounted to 2,073,233 dollars, and the imports into China 3,256,260; exports from China 1834-5 were 766,955, and the imports into China 1,213,695 dollars. And up to the year 1843-4 the trade with that port has been progressively increasing. With Cochin China, Siam, Corea, Japan, and Formosa there is also a large though decreasing trade. The junk trade from the different Chinese ports along the coast is very great. Many causes seem to be in operation, the tendency of which is to divert a considerable portion of the Chinese carrying trade to foreign bottoms. These tendencies, both politically and commercially, may soon be productive of results of great importance and are worthy of attention.

The history of this trade and its progress at Shanghae may equally serve I believe with slight modification for every other port in China.

The Junk trade with Japan, Formosa, Siam, the Malabar coast, and the Polynesian Archipelago generally, has sensibly deteriorated here of late years, chiefly owing to the risk and losses incurred by piracy. From the same cause great portion of the native Straits' trade at Amoy has we know fallen into the hands of Europeans, and is carried on under the Spanish flag on Chinese account.

The following facts collected by a body of our merchants here for their own use, bear out this view:

"To the end of July in the year 1847, 4 junks only appear to have arrived here from Siam of 8 to 9,000 peculs burden, bringing pepper, sandal wood, mangrove bark, rattans, &c.; 5 from Singapore of from 4 to 5,000 peculs, bringing in addition to the same articles, ebony, bicho de mar, and sea-weed. The capture of a large Siam junk, and the detention of a Fokeen junk from Formosa with 5,000 peculs of sugar, the latter held to ransom, was currently reported at the same time. The Yang-tsze-keang for several weeks was kept in a state of blockade for Chinese vessels, by a fleet of piratical junks."

"The trade from Manila which in former years employed several junks, and latterly one annual junk, in 1847 gave employment exclusively to two Spanish vessels, the *Veloz* and *Cebuana*, which were chartered and loaded with return cargoes by Chinese, chiefly articles of Chinese use and consumption."

The adverse influences which have tended so strikingly to curtail and injure the native maritime trade of China, nearly destroying the Straits' trade at this port, hold out the promise of a speedy transfer of the more valuable portion of that which remains to foreign bottoms, exempted from the dangers, delays, and losses attending the voyages of the junks. The same causes which have realized the promise at Amoy may be safely counted upon here.

In my report of the native trade of Foochow in the year 1846, I drew attention to the fact that although 1,625 junks had entered, representing some 120,000 tons of shipping, and a trade estimated at 16,000,000 dollars, it was greatly curtailed by the risk from pirates having compelled the merchants to resort to the more costly transit inland of all manufactured goods, and the more portable articles of value. "Piracy," I observed in despatch of 3rd September, 1846, "seems on the increase, and seriously damages and curtails the whole of the coast trade. The Chinese authorities appear to have little inclination and less power to put an end to this evil; and if our trade with the Consular ports be in any degree dependent upon their prosperity and the activity of the commercial transactions at each and along the coast, the expediency and practicability of affording that protection to the native trade, which the Chinese cannot themselves provide, may be worthy of consideration."

Efforts have since that date been made by Her Majesty's Government to check the piracy on the coast, and several captures it appears have been made by Her Majesty's Ship *Scout*. In winter, when large numbers of fishermen and sea coast people are thrown out of employment, there are few boats or men, I am led to believe, not engaged in piracy whenever the opportunity can be found.

The only remedy, therefore, which the nature of the case would seem to admit, lies in the substitution of foreign for Chinese bottoms, and the transfer of the more valuable portion of the seaboard native trade into European hands. The greatest gainers by this exchange would unquestionably be the bulk of the Chinese nation, whose maritime trade, carried on in security and with less cost, might safely be expected to take a large development.

It is true a portion of the maritime population would more or less gradually be thrown out of employment, the shipping interests might suffer by any sudden transfer of capital, and the apparent prosperity of the native trade would be diminished if estimated by the number of junks employed. But shipment of the more valuable cargoes in foreign bottoms would speedily make piracy in these seas less profitable, and thus by striking at the root of the evil render the voyages of junks, laden with more bulky and less available goods, comparatively safe. Moreover nothing is more certain than the rapid deterioration of the Chinese maritime trade. The anticipated result, therefore, be it good or evil, will come under any circumstances, and all the sooner if the alternative offered by foreign freight is rejected. The only difference will be, that without the aid of our shipping the loss comes unattended by any of the substantial advantages to the nation and the shipping interests, which the employment of foreign vessels in their trade must of necessity bring, in compensation for a partial and temporary evil.

The argument is still stronger in a political sense, for if the commercial and military marine together be wholly unequal to grapple with the enemy from which the maritime trade of China has long been suffering,—against European aggression on their coasts, both the one and the other are and ever have been utterly ineffective and powerless. The Chinese Empire therefore may gain much in commercial wealth, but has nothing to lose in point of military strength. Finally, the Chinese revenue would in many respects be greatly benefited by a larger trade and less smuggling.

The only immediate advantage to Europe consists in the profitable employment such a trade would afford for a large amount of tonnage; but indirectly and more remotely, by making the whole Chinese Empire conscious of their maritime weakness and dependence upon foreigners, for the safe and profitable conduct of the native trade, the absurd arrogance and conceit of this people continually endangering their relations with the civilized nations of the West, might by such peaceable means be abated, and a better feeling lead to that larger, less restricted, and more beneficial intercourse, to which all things seem inevitably to tend, whether war or commerce be destined to prepare the way.

I have not been able satisfactorily to ascertain the relative cost of transport in Chinese and British vessels, it varies so much according to the port, the season, and the partnership arrangements with the crew, that even a close approximation is next to impossible. Assuming that it may be much less in the junks, the grievous and notorious hazard of loss by pirates, the delay in collecting fleets large enough to venture on their doubtful expedition, and the longer time occupied by junks in their voyages, must unavoidably make it less onerous to the Chinese shippers to employ foreign vessels, if no difficulty is thrown in the way by their authorities.

The feasibility of carrying out these views is at this moment being tested here, by the shipment on Chinese account of produce in foreign vessels. The Imperial Commissioner's recognition of the right of Chinese subjects to avail themselves of freight in foreign bottoms, made public by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, 17th September, 1847, has unfortunately not reached the Taoutae through the proper official channel; and before any final arrangements can be entered into in reference to the produce now in port, communication must be had with Keying.

I assume that no question can be raised as to the right of Chinese shippers to pay the duties on their own produce according to the tariff in force for Chinese subjects. This is not expressly stated in the Imperial Commissioner's communication, but necessarily implied as I conceive, otherwise if the Chinese are subject to all the charges of foreign goods in

foreign vessels, it is difficult to discover in what the privilege consists or what concession his Excellency contemplated.

Some difficulties of detail, if not of principle, may naturally be expected to arise before a new trade such as this will be can be brought into full operation, but its importance both to Great Britain and China may well demand patient and persevering exertions to ens re a successful result. Access to the whole coast and Formosa would no doubt be required for the full development of this carrying trade, but even under existing arrangements the Five Ports will furnish a large contingent of freight.

Of foreign vessels at present employed on the coast, with the exception of a few Spanish vessels already employed by the Chinese in the Straits' trade they may be considered as merely auxiliary to the direct European and Indian trade. They are employed to equalize the supply of British goods at the three ports, where they are in demand to convey opium up the coast and bring returns of specie, the proceeds of the latter.

In reference to British trade with the Australian colonies, exports of timber may soon supply a deficiency hitherto felt, and the resent modification in the duty chargeable on unenumerated woods, reducing it from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent., will facilitate shipments from thence. A similar reduction in the prohibitive duty of 50 per cent. now levied on coarse China ware by our tariff would probably lead at once to an export from Shanghae alone of China ware to the value of some 300,000 dollars per annum for the consumption of the different islands, whose traders resort to Singapore for supplies from China.

Other products besides timber may also be found in our Australian settlements to bring in exchange for tea, and another link thus be added to the commercial chain of wealthy and productive islands stretching across the line from New Zealand to the China Sea. In the midst of these England has already flourishing centres of trade and free ports, to the further prosperity of which China, freed from the incubus of piracy now weighing down the native trade and enhancing the value of all articles of consumption, may be made to her own advantage to contribute.

As to the immediate prospects of a partial transfer of the Chinese carrying trade at Shanghae, a beginning has been made by the successful exertions of Messrs. Turner & Co. This house, under the able management of Mr. Stewart, to whom I am indebted for access to the fullest information upon the subject, has led the way by shipments of sugar from the south, which although probably not immediately or largely profitable to the house, is nevertheless a step in the right direction taught with advantage if judiciously followed, as will be evident upon consideration of the following facts.

From 300,000 to 500,000 piculs may be received as a safe estimate of the annual importation of that article into the port. This is confirmed by the extent of the operations into which it is found the sugar houses are now inclined to enter.

The chief places from whence it is imported are Formosa, the ports in the Fokeen Province, and Canton; the proportion from the latter port must be considerable, although there would seem to be no doubt that the original cost of the sugar is cheaper at other sources. The first transaction entered into was the importation of 12,000 piculs from that port, and orders on native account could have been immediately afterwards obtained for 50,000 more.

The great bulk of the demand here is for brown sugar of a low quality; and as the rapid and careful conveyance of this description, which melts and loses weight considerably on long voyages, is a great element in its successful out-turn, its import in European vessels from Hongkong or elsewhere gives it an advantage which enables it to compete successfully with the cheaper-bought but junk-borne sugar from the other places in these seas. For this, among other reasons, the finer qualities of sugar which scarcely deteriorate imported from Hongkong appear unable at present to compete with the junk sugars from Canton or the other districts, the 5 per cent. import and export duty of our Tariff probably turning the scale against us, but shipped on Chinese account this difficulty may and I trust will disappear.

The collateral advantages to be derived from this new trade, should it prove as successful as it promises, are numerous and important.

1. It will furnish in proportion to its extent another means, besides opium, of laying down funds here, the difficulty attending which is one of the great drawbacks to the trade of this port. The value of the whole annual sugar import here may safely be taken at 1,750,000 dollars. This will best be seen thus:—

Gross value of imports in 54 vessels of 15,069 tons, in 1846.....Drs. 3,888,000

Ditto exports in 50 vessels of 14,159 tons, in 1846....6,494,000

The surplus value of exports over imports was chiefly paid in opium, with the assistance of only half the present import of sugar. The gross imports at Shanghae might stand thus:—

Value of miscellaneous imports in 54 vessels, 15,069 tons, 1846.....Drs. 3,888,000

Ditto sugar, say 250,000 picul 15,000 tons.....875,000

Drs. 4,763,000

2. From this estimate it will be seen that in time this single article of the carrying trade may give profitable employment to double the amount of shipping at present engaged in the Shanghae trade.

3. Amoy and its neighbourhood is likely to furnish the cheapest sugar for this market, and could this sugar trade, in its character of simply a carrying trade from one port of China to another, be relieved of the export duty (which falls very heavily upon the lower qualities of sugar, equally 12 per cent.) the influence upon the trade of Amoy would be very important and beneficial; thus if we take—

The gross imports at Amoy in 1846, in 9,378 tons.....Drs. 775,000

Ditto exports (not fully laden).....38,900

The export of sugar, thence to Shanghae to the extent of only one-sixth of the present Shanghae sugar imports would engage 5,000 tons and equal in value 294,000 dollars.

It would thus find employment for the British vessels bringing cotton from India and yarn from England (the principal Amoy imports), taking them to a port, Shanghae, where they would obtained return cargoes.

4. The trade hitherto carried on in junks between the east coast of China and the Straits having, as has been shown, a tendency to fall into the hands of Europeans, and to employ foreign shipping, the addition of a large bulky article like sugar, of steady and assured consumption must in all probability greatly hasten this result, it being at present very difficult to lead a vessel entirely with articles of Strait's produce suitable for one market.

It remains to be seen whether ultimately sugar cannot be imported cheaper from Calcutta, Madras, Penang, and Singapore. But I have entered this fully into the details of the experiment as far as it has extended, because I think it furnishes the best illustration of the important results, direct and indirect, to be a result from the transfer of a portion of the carrying trade of the Chinese.

Nor must it be overlooked that this branch of trade is calculated to give very considerable activity to the local trade of Hongkong, and there seems reason to believe that a portion of trade may be profitably diverted to Ningpo by laying down sugar, imported in large quantities annually, and taking in return green teas. It has been asserted that these can be obtained at Ningpo at 10 per cent. less than sugars would be received in exchange.

In the beginning Messrs. Turner & Co.'s operations attracted little attention and possibly were looked upon as losing transactions, but they have answered the end in view; and if the trade be not overdone this season, its future success seems tolerably certain.

For the fullest development of this, as of every other branch of the coast trade, as sugars are largely consumed here from numerous points of the coast, free access to the whole coast of China as I have already remarked, and especially to Formosa would be advantageous, as also a reduction of the export duty of 2m. 5c. equal to 5 per cent. upon the sugar now imported, and 12 per cent. upon the lower qualities. The Chinese transfer their sugar from port to port at a duty of 2 to 3 per cent. The expediency of mooting any question of this nature must however of course depend upon circumstances.

Hitherto the carelessness of the custom-house officers has obviated the necessity for appeal upon another question the decision of which may exercise considerable influence upon the carrying trade in foreign bottoms. Vessels employed exclusively in the coasting trade have two or three times been allowed to come in and leave the port without payment of tonnage dues, on production of a port clearance from Canton of some anterior date.

It is contended by some British merchants that they are exempted under these circumstances by the XVth. clause of the French Treaty, where it is laid down that "lors du paiement du droit précité, le Chef de la Douane délivrera au Capitaine ou Consignataire un reçu en forme de certificat, constatant que le droit de tonnage a été intégralement acquitté: et sur l'exhibition de ce certificat au Chef de la Douane de tout autre des Cinq Ports où il lui conviendrait de se rendre, le Capitaine sera dispensé de payer de nouveau pour son bâtiment le droit de tonnage, tout navire Français ne devant en être passible qu'une seule fois à chacun de ses voyages d'un pays étranger en Chine." and so long as they are merely transferring goods from one Chinese port to another, they are entitled to demand free clearances for any vessel so long as she does not touch at any foreign port—Hongkong to wit.

In the event of this reading being confirmed, it will be seen that much of our coast and carrying trade may be exempted from tonnage dues, by avoiding the port of Hongkong.

The facts referred to in this report would seem satisfactorily to bear out the inference that the maritime trade of China, though still large, is decaying in all its more valuable elements, the dread of loss and danger from pirates diverting inland all portable and more costly articles to the great enhancement of price to the consumer and probably diminution of profit to the shipper.

The experience we have had of the eagerness with which the Chinese merchants avail themselves of foreign tonnage at Amoy, and latterly here, may be taken as good evidence of the tendency of these long-existing evils to throw no small portion of the trade into European hands.

The beneficial result to both the Chinese people and ourselves of such partial transfer as has been contemplated does not admit of question, and seems at least as important in a political as a commercial point of view.

It must be in every way important, therefore, to watch the first development of this carrying trade at the different ports, and zealously protect it from any unfair and covert interference on the part of the Chinese authorities, the greatest danger to which it is exposed.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

History of the Conquest of China by the Manchu Tartars, by M. VOJEU DE BINNEM, *Lyons*, 1754.

(Continued from No. 22.)

Some days after the publication of these regulations, the whole army set forward. It passed the great wall without meeting with the least opposition, and entered into the empire of China the twenty-fifth day of the tenth moon,* that is to say towards the middle of the month of December 1629. The left wing advanced as far as Haneulkoan,† a tolerably strong post, which the Manchus determined to blockade. But the Governor was not a man who would permit himself to be shut up so easily. He sallied forth from the place with the best part of his garrison, and boldly charged the first Tartars he encountered. The latter stood firm, and the remainder of their troops having arrived in time to succour them, they cut the Chinese detachment to pieces.

The lieutenant of the Governor who had remained within Haneulkoang, had no sooner learned the defeat of his General, than he cut off his hair according to the Manchu fashion, and introduced them within the fort.

The Mandarin who commanded at Tebinkiakeou,‡ acted in a manner still more cowardly. He went out to meet Taytsong who was at the head of the right wing, gave him up the keys of that fort, and yielded himself prisoner with all his men.

It was not thus with the noble Mandarin who resided at Tsunhoatcheou,§ in quality of Viceroy of one part of Petcheli. As there was no prospect that he would yield himself of his own accord Taytsong was desirous to obtain his submission by writing to him. His letter was urgent and allowed no reply, seeing how powerless they were within the city to make any protracted resistance against the assaults of the Tartars. But the unlucky Viceroy could not make up his mind to so open an act of infidelity, the example of which must be very pernicious at the present conjuncture. He took the resolution therefore to hang himself in despair, and the inhabitants of Tsunhoa immediately opened their gates.

The greater part of the Tartar army united around this fortress, whence it made a rapid march towards Pekin. They were already pretty near to it, when Taytsong published the following manifesto, addressed to all the Chinese:—

"The Emperor of the Manchus, to the Mandarins, soldiers and people of China."

"It is not long since that we were on the confines of your empire, where we lived, as you well know, a submissive and faithful people. There we formed formerly but one people under Yehé, when it pleased one of your Emperors to divide it into two parts and give the best to Yehé‖ it is one of the grievances of which we have frequently complained, without ever having obtained redress. Thereupon we appealed to Heaven, before the beginning of the war; and Heaven has approved it, as you see, in giving us possession of the whole country that extends to the east of the river."¶

"Taytsou, my august father, content with having achieved this conquest, and breathing forth only peace, wrote to your Court** which did not deign to reply to his letter. War having recommenced, Heaven has continued to favour us up to the present time: whatever is situated to the west of the river, has fallen into our hands. Whatever advantage We have gained, peace has been the object of My wishes. I have neglected nothing to establish peace with you: as my letters testify. Not only has no notice been taken of them; but We have been contemned, even to indignity, whereupon, after having again addressed Heaven, I again took up arms; and by the success which has attended them, your Court ought to allow, that it took a very wrong part."

"You Mandarins, soldiers and people of China, know that they amongst you who will submit willingly to me, shall receive more honours and riches, than they ever enjoyed under the dynasty of *Ming*. But likewise all they who shall refuse to submit, shall be put to death without mercy: and do not you lay the blame to me; it is not I who will condemn them to death, it is your master and his Council."

"They reproach me that a Prince of a State so small as mine, never ought to arrogate to himself the title of *Ti* (Emperor), but I reply that the *Leao*, the *Kin* and the *Yuen* originally possessed but a very small country, that they, nevertheless, bore the title of *Ti*, and made themselves masters of China wholly or in part. The founder even of the dynasty of the *Mings*, who was he? A Hochang Bonze†† whom HEAVEN willed should be raised to the throne: for HEAVEN raises whomsoever he pleases. Who knows, whether He has not chosen me to become one day your master, and to succeed to the Princes of Ming?"

(To be continued.)

* The Chinese year contains twelve lunar months, each of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately; but, in order to adjust these lunations with the course of the sun, they occasionally add an intercalary month. The year always begins at the new moon the nearest to the 15th degree of Aquarius; which is likewise the commencement of the Chinese Spring.

† Haneulkoang is situated on the gulf of Lenotong or of Petcheli, in the 38 deg. 20 m. of North Latitude and in the 135 deg. 22 m. of Longitude (East of Paris).

‡ This post is not to be confounded with the celebrated passage of Chankiakeou, too distant for Taytsong to have moved against that station.

§ Tsunhoa in Petcheli, is a city of the second order, as the final syllable Tcheou signified, its situation is towards the 40 deg. of North Latitude, and the 135 deg. 40 m. of Longitude (East of Paris....)

‖ This people of Yehé can only be a remnant of the ancient Kingdom of Hya destroyed by Gengiskhan. It was situated to the north of the province of Chensi beyond the great wall.

¶ The river here mentioned is the Lyao, which divides Leaotong into two parts. Its mouth is at the head of the gulf of Petcheli or of Leaotong.

** This does not agree with what is said at the beginning of this history, if one does not suppose that Taytsou wrote twice to make peace; for at the time of his first letter, he had not conquered the eastern part of Leaotong.

†† The name of Bonze means generally the priests and other ministers of the idolatrous worship both of China and Japan. They mostly live in common. There are also Bonzesses who live in houses apart from the men; who however keep within their precincts but indifferently. All the Bonzes are either *Lamas* or Hochangs. The *Lamas* came originally from Tartary, and the Hochangs from India, both profess to worship the idol FO. The hierarchical order is more sensible amongst the *Lamas* than among the Hochangs.

BALI.

(From the Journal of Indian Archipelago, Vol. 4 No. 9.)

(Continued from No. 18.)

Population.—Bali contains about 1,000,000 inhabitants, and as they are remarkable for their industrious habits and the comparative advances they have made in agricultural and manufacturing arts, must be considered as the most important of all the independent nations of the Indian Archipelago. The proportion of people to the square mile is stated by Dutch authorities to be double in amount to that of Java. Although the island is divided into several petty states under different chiefs, a certain degree of combination is created by their all acknowledging the supremacy of the Dewa Agong of Klonkong, the royal family of which state is said to be lineally descended from an ancient chief whose authority was formerly paramount throughout the island, and indeed extended to the western side of Lombok.

The Balinese are a purely agricultural people, and shew a decided aversion to a sea-faring life, never venturing abroad on trading voyages, but disposing of the produce of their industry to the numerous strangers whom it serves to attract. In their physical characteristics they are distinct from all other tribes of the Indian Archipelago with the exception of those of the neighbouring island Lombok, that is to say those of Balinese origin, for the Sasak, or aborigines of Lombok, are evidently identical with the Bugis, Moluccan islanders, and other Malayus Polynesian tribes of the Archipelago. The Balinese are fairer in complexion, and of more lofty stature, than either the Bugis or Javanese, and the stiff, wiry nature of their hair, more resembles that of the Mongolians of continental Asia than of any other people. These circumstances, coupled with the fact of the great bulk of the population professing the Hindu religion, has given rise to many speculations as to the origin of their civilization. The same religion is known to have formerly spread over Java, and is supposed to have been introduced from the Indian peninsula, which was probably the case; but Balinese civilization has evidently been derived from a different source, as the accounts of all travellers who have visited the island from Java, teem with details of the striking points of difference in the characteristics of the two people. From opportunities I have had of comparison, I am inclined to believe that a very close connection formerly existed between the people of Bali and Siam. In their physical characteristics the resemblance is almost perfect, in fact the excellent sketch of a Balinese in Mr. Crawfurd's History of the Indian Archipelago, even to the mode and arrangement of the dress, would form a perfectly correct representation of one of the lower class in Siam. The style of the houses in Bali, surrounded by walls of brick;—the form of religion;—the custom of writing on the leaves of the *lontar* palm by means of an iron style;—the mode of disposing of deceased princes by burning the bodies on lofty piles;—the entire system of agriculture, even to the maintaining large herds of ducks to drive over the cropped paddy fields, and whose eggs are collected and salted to form an article of export;—the custom of both sexes leaving the body from the waist upwards uncovered, (except on occasions of going abroad, when the females wear a *salendang* or scarf thrown loosely over the shoulders and across the breast), are all identical with those of the Siamese. The court ceremonies, also, very closely correspond. The crawling motion by which even a chief approaches his sovereign, first casting loose a long piece of cloth attached to his girdle as a train, is practiced by both people. The Balinese princes are unable to obtain white elephants to grace their studs like the Kings of Siam, but they adopt as substitutes the albino variety of the buffalo, a pair of which is attached to nearly every court.

Whatever may have been their origin, there can be no doubt that they are a highly intelligent and improvable people, and if they succeed in maintaining their independence, will no doubt assume a high position among the petty nations of the Archipelago. As Islamism, although it has made some progress in the sea ports, has by no means obtained an ascendancy, the Balinese are the more inclined to seek the friendship of Europeans. The slave trade formerly existed in Bali to an enormous extent, but since the Dutch have made the transport of slaves by sea illegal, it has nearly ceased. Great numbers were exported to Java, and even to the Mauritius. At the former place many of the females became the wives of Chinese, who seem to prefer connecting themselves with Balinese than with any other of the island races. *(To be continued.)*

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on British Trade, and* TONNAGE DUES *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years 1843 to 1849.*

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Total Taels.
1843, ..	24,101-9-9-0	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-0
1844, ..	128,595-4-7-2		128,595-4-7-2
1845, ..	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846, ..	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-0-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847, ..	561,253-5-9-1	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848, ..	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849, ..	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
Total,	2,712,113-5-2-4	35,116-0-0-0	2,747,229-5-2-4

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES,

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 2d JANUARY, 1851.

THE last week has been one of beautiful weather, although much warmer than the preceeding week. The average temperature has been 44° while that of the corresponding week last year was 41.2. During the last few days there has been no frost.

N.B.—In last week's report there was an evident typographical error:—instead of the temperature exceeding that of the preceeding year it was lower on an average by 8.7; as an inspection of the table would at once show.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS

OF

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, AND OMBROMETER.

December.		Barometer.		Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849
27	F.	30.48	30.60	38.3	37.	W. to N.W.	N. by W.	0.00	0.00
28	S.	30.46	30.52	42.5	36.	N.E. "	W. to S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
29	S.	30.41	30.28	43.5	41.	N.E.	S.W. to W.	0.00	0.00
30	M.	30.36	30.46	42.5	39.	S.	W.N.W.	0.00	0.00
31	Tu.	30.35	30.40	47.5	41.	S.W.	S.	0.00	0.00
January 1851.		—1851—	—1850—	—1851—	—1850—	—1851—	—1850—	—1851—	—1850—
1	W.	30.32	30.19	47.5	36.	S.W.	S.	0.00	0.00
2	Th.	30.27	30.49	52.5	36.	S.	N.N.W. to N.W.	0.00	0.00
							Total	0.00	0.00

Shanghae, 2d January, 1851.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
December 28	John Bunyan	B. ship	326	Thomson	Hongkong	Dec. 7	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 29	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Tronson	Hongkong	Dec. 21	Opium	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
December 29	Caldew	B. barque	303	Snow	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Russell & Co.
January 1	Edward L. Frost	A. schr.	141	Rogers	San Francisco	Sundries	Russell & Co.
,, 3	Cathaya	B. ship	407	Baillie	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Rathbones, Worthington & Co.
,, 4	John Dugdale	B. ship	407	Killick	London	Tea, &c.	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
,, 4	Pondicherry	Fr. ship	350	Prudhomme	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Chatham	Dec. 20	B. barque	354	Morrison	Dirom, Gray & Co.	Liverpool	Immediate
Confucius	Dec. 16	B. ship	406	Scott	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Elizabeth	Nov. 18	B. ship	711	Rees	Thos. Ripley & Co.	London	Early
Heroine	Dec. 24	Siam. brig	140	Davis	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
John Bright	Dec. 11	B. ship	591	Watt	Hargreaves & Co.	Singapore	Early
John Bunyan	Dec. 28	B. ship	527	Thomson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Lady Mary Wood	Dec. 29	B. str.	650	Tronson	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.	Hongkong	5th instant
Land O'Cakes	Dec. 17	B. ship	561	Grant	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Lively	Dec. 20	B. brig	277	Bramburgh	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Mary Wilder	Dec. 10	A. schr.	213	Cleaveland	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Tomorrow
Sir George Pollock	Dec. 17	B. ship	630	Withers	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
S. H. Waterman	Dec. 19	A. barque	340	Feisk	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Viscount Sandon	Dec. 19	B. ship	614	Marsh	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Union	Aug. 15	Sp. ship	484	Pardo	Russell & Co.	Manila	6th instant

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	Dulns	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Dec. 30, John Wood, *for* London.
31, Caldew, ,, Hongkong.

Jany. 2, Edw. L. Frost, (Am.) *for* San Francisco.
3, Huntingdon, (Am.) ,, New York.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Viscount Sandon*, from London:—

24,600 pieces Grey Shirtings.
11,750 ,, White do.
393 ,, Colored Cottons.
300 ,, Spanish Stripes.
1,000 ,, Long Ells (5,650 Changs).
500 ,, Long Ells.
3 cases Plate Glass.
371 pkges. Stores.
250 tons Coals.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Antelope*, for Hongkong:—

400 pieces Long Ells.
400 ,, Woollens.
312 ,, Velvets.
29 Guns.
8 pkges. Stores.

Exports of Silk from Shanghae to all Parts for Years ending 30th June.

Destination	1848		1849		1850
Great Britain,	19,117	..	15,915	..	13,162
Coastwise,	2,059	..	2,184	..	1,660
United States,		..	35	..	415
Total	21,176	..	18,134	..	15,237

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1850.

Pongees,	35,920	pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	8,812	,,
Crapes,	695	,,
Sarsnets,	2,534	,,
Fancy Silks and Satins,	2,509	,,
Raw Silk,	415 bales = 332 peculs	

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Coals. *Tons*	Iron *Tons*
Larpent,	Liverpool	277	May 18	180,165	..	369,800	4,388	1,000	598	383	21
Old England,	Liverpool	502	August 1	..	..	6,600	870	..	..	482	..
Alverton,	London	409	August 19	450,300	..	78,530	..	1,000	..	294	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*H. Muey and Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Total Black*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	226,636	265,559	122,866	246,009	104,767	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	181,748	468,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,508	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	16,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,460	53,969,360
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,346
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, from 1st JULY, 1850, to Date.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	Total Pounds.	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Cases*	*Silk Piece Goods.*	*Nankeens Pieces*	*Nankeens Cases*
1 Vessel			*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..	..
4 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	501,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	19
3 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
				515,360	13,310	..	528,670	..	94,810	20,700	119,630	35,600	8,870	279,610	803,280	1,285	115	716	..	19
Alligator,	197	Dec. 12	Hongkong	157,870	..	..	157,870	31,557	..	..	..	..	..	31,557	189,427	..	..	..	..	..
Antelope,	377	,, 20	Hongkong	113,500	..	900	114,400	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	2,000	116,400	29	..	..	23,000	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date				786,730	13,310	900	800,940	31,557	94,810	22,700	119,630	35,600	8,870	313,167	1,014,105	1,314	115	716	29,000	19

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO-DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey*	*Sorts*	*Black* Total Pounds	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Green* Total Pounds	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Nankeens* Pieces	*Silk Piece Goods* Packages	*Hemp* Bales
3 Vessels,			*July Total*	888,800	..	9,200	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	16,000	8	911
3 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	1,023,326	..	6,074	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	1,687,608	115,828	35,313	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	2,566,820	70,466	74,358	18,400	2,730,048	50,812	609	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,760	2,034	..	81	..
				9,574,168	275,394	200,638	22,800	10,073,001	61,812	1,498	109,010	437,037	432,399	95,259	1,137,015	11,210,016	9,468	18,000	115	911
Duke of Portland,	533	Dec. 2	London	398,246	10,600	13,700	..	422,546	..	..	2,300	53,746	22,115	5,129	83,290	505,836	823	..	16	..
Iris,	230	,, 3	London	73,400	71,100	22,300	600	167,400	..	..	2,600	47,500	27,600	4,200	81,900	249,300	..	..	..	..
Lord Ashley,	474	,, 5	London	258,400	..	3,050	..	261,450	9,050	7,800	8,400	18,650	10,600	2,500	57,000	318,450	235	5,000	..	..
Ann Lockerby,	465	,, 22	Liverpool	139,374	..	..	..	139,374	20,306	..	..	25,343	3,617	..	49,266	188,640	..	9,100	..	..
John Wood,	570	,, 27	London	472,100	900	..	..	473,000	..	..	18,400	10,500	28,900	5,300	63,100	536,100	213	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				10,915,688	357,994	239,688	23,400	11,536,771	91,168	9,298	140,710	592,776	525,231	112,388	1,471,371	13,008,342	10,739	32,100	131	911

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou and Souchong.*	*Oolong.*	*H. Muey and Pekoe.*	*Black.* Total Pounds	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Gunpowder.*	*Imperial.*	*Green.* Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	*Raw Silk.* Cases	*Raw Silk.* Bales.	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Silk Piece Goods.* Cases.
Lucy Elizabeth,	335	Sept. 6	New York	205,034	..	..	205,034	36,016	..	3,990	..	8,970	3,630	52,606	257,640	207	6	..	613
Annie Bucknam,	530	Oct. 2	New York	702,446	..	..	702,446	51,156	..	8,362	..	16,537	3,180	79,235	781,681	..	..	16	39
Reliance,	243	,, 4	New York	61,000	..	..	61,000	87,400	4,700	52,400	..	22,900	19,300	186,700	247,700	..	..	..	..
Panama,	612	,, 11	New York	192,000	..	..	192,000	185,200	17,200	113,800	..	56,300	34,900	407,400	599,400	..	..	..	..
Tartar,	573	,, 11	New York	254,339	..	..	254,339	79,464	7,030	26,238	29,955	12,112	6,554	161,353	415,692	..	..	..	..
Candace,	398	,, 19	New York	140,895	..	..	140,895	170,275	9,192	52,444	..	18,278	14,461	264,650	405,545	..	15	..	..
Zone,	365	Nov. 6	New York	193,600	..	..	193,600	115,300	6,100	57,900	..	23,000	13,400	215,700	409,300	..	..	..	..
Horsburgh,	372	,, 13	New York	412,900	..	..	412,900	43,000	6,500	41,300	..	16,100	12,800	119,900	532,800	..	..	..	12
Nestorian,	695	,, 14	New York	136,720	..	6,045	142,765	410,088	49,106	115,101	96,747	80,773	43,474	795,289	938,054	..	..	..	1
Howqua,	582	,, 20	New York	161,800	..	..	161,800	150,200	6,900	70,400	..	37,700	22,500	287,700	449,500	..	..	..	..
Oneida,	420	,, 25	New York	12,800	..	..	12,800	208,661	408	80,991	65,429	67,550	44,164	467,199	479,999	..	..	6.40	131
Mary Adams,	371	Dec. 3	New York	181,785	21,043	3,028	205,856	159,899	4,900	48,970	56,613	3,245	18,208	291,835	497,691	..	..	..	18
Wodan,	268	,, 11	New York	161,190	7,739	2,587	171,516	45,013	..	4,482	34,096	..	7,739	91,360	262,876	..	..	..	..
Total,				2,816,509	28,782	11,660	2,856,951	1,741,702	112,031	676,578	282,840	363,465	244,310	3,420,927	6,277,878	207	21	22.40	814

Cargoes per *Natchez*, *Vancouver*, *Gallego*, and *Huntingdon* to New York will be given shortly.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Sorts.*	*H. Muey and Pouchong.*	*Pekoe.*	Total Black.	*Twankay.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Gunpowder.*	*Imperial.*	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	*Silk Total Bales.*
1844-1845,	...	..	...	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,973
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,840,637	600,472	303,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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